(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 16:58:47 ON 12 MAY 2004)

FILE 'CASREACT' ENTERED AT 17:01:22 ON 12 MAY 2004

L1 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L2 0 S L1
L3 0 S L1 FUL

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:03:17 ON 12 MAY 2004

L4 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L5 0 S L4
L6 0 S L4 FUL

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CA, CAOLD' ENTERED AT 17:04:16 ON 12 MAY 2004

L7 0 S SYNTHOL OLEFIN HYDROCARBON
L8 11 S SYNTHOL OLEFIN
L9 6 S L8 AND CARBON MONOXIDE
L10 2 S L9 AND HYDROGEN
L11 4 S L9 NOT L10
L12 2 DUP REM L11 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L13 5 S L8 NOT L9
L14 3 DUP REM L13 (2 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L15 347 S SYNTHOL
L16 15 S L15 AND ALPHA-OLEFIN?
L17 15 DUP REM L16 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L18 12 S L16 NOT L8

L5 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:736213 CAPLUS
DN 137:249508
TI Monoalkylation process for the preparation of precursors for anionic surfactants
IN Nguyen, Giao Vinh; Regains, James A.
PA Crompton Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002074720	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US6343	20020228
	WO 2002074720	A3	20021114		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002198420	A1	20021226	US 2001-812921	20010320
	EP 1379484	A2	20040114	EP 2002-706485	20020228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	NO 2003004192	A	20031119	NO 2003-4192	20030919
PRAI	US 2001-812921	A	20010320		
	WO 2002-US6343	W	20020228		

AB A process for monoalkylating monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is disclosed wherein the process comprises reacting at least one monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon with at least one α-olefin having from 4 to 20 carbon atoms in the presence of an anhydrous alkanesulfonic acid at a temperature below about 280°F.

L5 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:344685 USPATFULL
TI Mono-alkylation process for the preparation of anionic surfactants
IN Nguyen, Giao Vinh, Friendswood, TX, UNITED STATES
Ragains, James Alfred, Houston, TX, UNITED STATES
PA CROMPTON CORPORATION. (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002198420 A1 20021226
AI US 2001-812921 A1 20010320 (9)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Kenneth D. Tremain, UNIROYAL CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC., World Headquarters, Middlebury, CT, 06749
CLMN Number of Claims: 12
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 528
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A process for mono-alkylating monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is disclosed wherein the process comprises reacting at least one monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon with at least one α-olefin having from 4 to 20 carbon atoms in the presence of an anhydrous alkane sulfonic acid at a temperature below about 280° F.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L5 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 137:249508 CA
TI Monoalkylation process for the preparation of precursors for anionic surfactants
IN Nguyen, Giao Vinh; Regains, James A.
PA Crompton Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002074720	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US6343	20020228
	WO 2002074720	A3	20021114		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002198420	A1	20021226	US 2001-812921	20010320
	EP 1379484	A2	20040114	EP 2002-706485	20020228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	NO 2003004192	A	20031119	NO 2003-4192	20030919
PRAI	US 2001-812921	A	20010320		
	WO 2002-US6343	W	20020228		

AB A process for monoalkylating monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons is disclosed wherein the process comprises reacting at least one monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbon with at least one α-olefin having from 4 to 20 carbon atoms in the presence of an anhydrous alkanesulfonic acid at a temperature below about 280°F.

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2003:476981 CAPLUS
DN 139:168544
TI Household chemicals and personal care products as sources for xenobiotic organic compounds in grey wastewater
AU Eriksson, E.; Auffarth, K.; Eilersen, A.-M.; Henze, M.; Ledin, A.
CS Environment & Resources DTU, Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, DK-2800, Den.
SO Water SA (2003), 29(2), 135-146
CODEN: WASADV; ISSN: 0378-4738
PB Water Research Commission
DT Journal
LA English
AB Despite contributing 75% of total wastewater flow to domestic sewers, little is currently known concerning the detailed production patterns and characteristics of gray wastewater. Household chemical consumption, including a diary survey of water-consuming activities, was inventoried for 7 consecutive days in a block of flats. In total, 290 parameters in 92 household chems. were registered in the inventory in which 30 of 38 tenants participated. The study was accompanied by quant. analyses of selected parameters and a screening for organic components in gray wastewater. More than 190 individual components were identified by gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry. Identified substances were grouped into 8 substance classes based on their application; concns. were semi-quant. assessed. Several fragrances, e.g., citronellol, hexyl cinnamic aldehyde menthol, and some preservations, e.g., citric and triclosan, were identified. Measurements also showed unwanted and unexpected compds., e.g., drugs and pesticides, could be present, and chems. not directly derived from household chems. or personal care products, e.g., flame retardants. The inventory provided detailed information about consumption of various types of household chems., but no information on compound concns. could be assessed due to limited data in the list of household chemical contents. It was shown that tracking potentially toxic compds. used in households was possible.
RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:32738 USPATFULL
TI Carbonylation process
IN Baird, Lance A., Prospect Heights, IL, UNITED STATES
Galperin, Leonid B., Wilmette, IL, UNITED STATES
Lawson, R. Joe, Arlington Heights, IL, UNITED STATES
Jensen, Robert H., Hinsdale, IL, UNITED STATES
Eliseev, Oleg L., Lubertsy, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Lapidus, Albert L., Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Ostapenco, Aduard G., Moscow, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
PI US 2002019562 A1 20020214
US 6646159 B2 20031111
AI US 2000-746585 A1 20001221 (9)
PRAI US 1999-173525P 19991229 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP JOHN G TOLOMEI, PATENT DEPARTMENT, UOP LLC, 25 EAST ALGONQUIN ROAD, P O BOX 5017, DES PLAINES, IL, 60017-5017
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 2 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1095
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Long chain alcohols and acids or other similar oxygenates such as esters are produced from paraffins of similar carbon number by a process comprising paraffin dehydrogenation, carbonylation, and separation.

Preferably a mixture of paraffins extending over several carbon numbers and recovered from a kerosene fraction is processed, and unconverted paraffins are recycled to a dehydrogenation zone. Alternative reaction zone configurations, catalyst systems and product recovery methods are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 139:168544 CA
TI Household chemicals and personal care products as sources for xenobiotic organic compounds in grey wastewater
AU Eriksson, E.; Auffarth, K.; Eilersen, A.-M.; Henze, M.; Ledin, A.
CS Environment & Resources DTU, Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby, DK-2800, Den.
SO Water SA (2003), 29(2), 135-146
CODEN: WASADV; ISSN: 0378-4738
PB Water Research Commission
DT Journal
LA English
AB Despite contributing 75% of total wastewater flow to domestic sewers, little is currently known concerning the detailed production patterns and characteristics of gray wastewater. Household chemical consumption, including a diary survey of water-consuming activities, was inventoried for 7 consecutive days in a block of flats. In total, 290 parameters in 92 household chems. were registered in the inventory in which 30 of 38 tenants participated. The study was accompanied by quant. analyses of selected parameters and a screening for organic components in gray wastewater. More than 190 individual components were identified by gas chromatog.-mass spectrometry. Identified substances were grouped into 8 substance classes based on their application; concns. were semi-quant. assessed. Several fragrances, e.g., citronellol, hexyl cinnamic aldehyde menthol, and some preservations, e.g., citric and triclosan, were identified. Measurements also showed unwanted and unexpected compds., e.g., drugs and pesticides, could be present, and chems. not directly derived from household chems. or personal care products, e.g., flame retardants. The inventory provided detailed information about consumption of various types of household chems., but no information on compound concns. could be assessed due to limited data in the list of household chemical contents. It was shown that tracking potentially toxic compds. used in households was possible.
RE.CNT 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L15 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 2002:736213 CAPLUS
DN 137:249508
TI Monoalkylation process for the preparation of precursors for anionic surfactants
IN Nguyen, Giao Vinh; Regains, James A.
PA Crompton Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002074720	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US6343	20020228
	WO 2002074720	A3	20021114		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002198420	A1	20021226	US 2001-812921	20010320
	EP 1379484	A2	20040114	EP 2002-706485	20020228
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
	NO 2003004192	A	20031119	NO 2003-4192	20030919
PRAI	US 2001-812921	A	20010320		
	WO 2002-US6343	W	20020228		

AB A process for **monoalkylating** monocyclic **arom.** hydrocarbons is disclosed wherein the process comprises reacting at least one monocyclic **arom.** hydrocarbon with at least one α-**olefin** having from 4 to 20 carbon atoms in the presence of an anhydrous alkanesulfonic acid at a temperature below about 280°F.

L15 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN 137:249508 CA
TI Monoalkylation process for the preparation of precursors for anionic surfactants
IN Nguyen, Giao Vinh; Regains, James A.
PA Crompton Corporation, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002074720	A2	20020926	WO 2002-US6343	20020228
	WO 2002074720	A3	20021114		
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, RO, RU, SD, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 2002198420	A1	20021226	US 2001-812921	20010320

EP 1379484 A2 20040114 EP 2002-706485 20020228
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
NO 2003004192 A 20031119 NO 2003-4192 20030919
PRAI US 2001-812921 A 20010320
WO 2002-US6343 W 20020228

AB A process for **monoalkylating** monocyclic **arom.** hydrocarbons is disclosed wherein the process comprises reacting at least one monocyclic **arom.** hydrocarbon with at least one α-**olefin** having from 4 to 20 carbon atoms in the presence of an anhydrous alkanesulfonic acid at a temperature below about 280°F.

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     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 11:56:24 ON 05 MAY 2004)

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:02:18 ON 05 MAY 2004
L1             1 S O-XYLENE/CN
L2             1 S 1-DODECENE/CN
L3             1 S METHANESULFONIC ACID/CN

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CA, CAOLD' ENTERED AT 12:03:56 ON 05 MAY 2004
L4           237 S L1 AND L2
L5             3 S L4 AND L3
L6             6 S L4 AND ?SULFONIC?
L7             3 S L6 NOT L5
L8             0 S BENZENE/CN

     FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 12:06:33 ON 05 MAY 2004
L9             1 S BENZENE/CN
L10            0 S L9 AND L2

     FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, CA, CAOLD' ENTERED AT 12:07:12 ON 05 MAY 2004
L11          726 S L9 AND L2
L12            3 S L11 AND L3
L13            0 S L12 NOT L5
L14          205 S MONOALKYLAT? (P) AROMATIC (P) ?OLEFIN?
L15            2 S L14 AND L3
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L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1952:7132 CAPLUS
DN 46:7132
OREF 46:1249a-b
TI Alkylation process
IN Lien, Arthur P.; Hill, Philip; Deters, John F.
PA Standard Oil Co. of Indiana
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2564072		19510814	US	

AB Aromatic hydrocarbons (I), e.g. C6H6 or C6H5Me, are alkylated under alkylating conditions of temperature and pressure in the presence of liquid HF (II) with Synthol (III), an olefinic hydrocarbon fraction containing C10-C15 olefins and O-containing compds. (IV) including a carbonyl group, prepared by the hydrogenation of CO in the presence of an iron catalyst. The alkylation is run in such a manner as to avoid contact of III with II in the absence of I. The alkylation products are separated from the partially spent, liquid-catalyst phase containing IV by gravity, and the lower or catalyst phase is withdrawn; II is recovered from IV by distillation The alkylated products may be sulfonated to yield detergents.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 1952:18968 CAPLUS
DN 46:18968
OREF 46:3260h
TI Alkylation process
PA Standard Oil Co. of Indiana
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI GB 658428		19511010	GB	

AB See U.S. 2,564,072 (C.A. 46, 1249a).

L14 ANSWER 1 OF 3 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:210016 USPATFULL
TI Processes for making alkylbenzenesulfonate surfactants and products thereof
IN Scheibel, Jeffrey John, Loveland, OH, United States
Kott, Kevin Lee, Loveland, OH, United States
Cripe, Thomas Anthony, Loveland, OH, United States
Burckett-St. Laurent, James Charles Theophile Roger, Cincinnati, OH, United States
Connor, Daniel Stedman, Cincinnati, OH, United States
PA The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, OH, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6602840 B1 20030805
AI US 2000-478909 20000107 (9)
RLI Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1998-IB1096, filed on 20 Jul 1998
PRAI US 1997-53209P 19970721 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Ogden, Necholus
LREP Robinson, Ian S., Zerby, Kim W., Miller, Steven W.
CLMN Number of Claims: 50
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 5 Drawing Figure(s); 5 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1701
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention is in the field of processes for making alkylbenzenesulfonate surfactants. The processes herein include a combination of two essential steps, delinearization and alkylation. The delinearization step selected herein introduces particular types of limited branching into an aliphatic hydrocarbon having ten or more, but no more than about 16, carbon atoms. The hydrocarbon includes olefin having a hydrocarbon chain length suitable for detergent manufacture, e.g., C.sub.10-C.sub.14, or a corresponding paraffin. The second essential step is an alkylation step having an internal isomer selectivity of from 0 to no more than about 40 in which the hydrocarbon is used to monoalkylate benzene catalytically with an alkylation catalyst. Such alkylation catalysts preferably comprise an at least partially crystalline porous zeolite-containing solid, the zeolite having moderate acidity and intermediate pore size. Preferred alkylation catalysts include certain at least partially dealuminized acidic nonfluoridated mordenites. The processes herein further comprise sulfonating, neutralizing and incorporating the resulting modified alkylbenzenesulfonate surfactants into consumer products. The invention relates also to the products of the processes, including modified surfactants and consumer cleaning products containing them.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L14 ANSWER 2 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1986:71577 CAPLUS
DN 104:71577
TI Upgrading Fischer-Tropsch olefins
IN Smith, Fritz A.; Tabak, Samuel A.
PA Mobil Oil Corp., USA
SO U.S., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 4544792	A	19851001	US 1984-681413	19841213
	ZA 8503863	A	19861230	ZA 1985-3863	19850521

	AU 8548433	A1	19860619	AU 1985-48433	19851009
	AU 587206	B2	19890810		
	EP 188872	A1	19860730	EP 1985-307481	19851017
	EP 188872	B1	19890329		
	R: BE, DE, FR, GB, IT, NL				
	CA 1252122	A1	19890404	CA 1985-496466	19851128
	JP 61145127	A2	19860702	JP 1985-279405	19851213
	JP 06039392	B4	19940525		
PRAI	US 1984-681413		19841213		

AB Olefinic feedstocks (e.g., **Synthol olefins** from Fischer-Tropsch synthesis) containing oxygenated hydrocarbons are upgraded by contacting the feedstocks with a zeolite catalyst at 230-325° and 4000-7000 kPa to obtain oligomerized olefins, and recycling light products with the C5-6 olefins in presence of H at ≥325° to obtain an effluent containing heavy (i.e., C10-20) distillate hydrocarbons, light gas, and byproduct water. Thus, a Fischer-Tropsch olefinic feed stock (containing 0.6 weight% oxygenated hydrocarbons) was upgraded by reaction over HZSM-5 zeolite catalyst at 5600 kPa to convert ≥95% butenes followed by recycling of light products with the C5-6 hydrocarbons (b. <450°F) in presence of 0.6 volume% H to obtain ≥70 weight% heavy distillates (b. ≥450 °F) that had a viscosity (at 60°F) of 3.45 cSt, vs. 3.34 cSt for the heavy distillates obtained during the recycling step in the presence of N. The catalyst aging rate was reduced by .apprx.40% by addition of H.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AN 1952:18967 CAPLUS
DN 46:18967
OREF 46:3260f-h
TI Fluidized-catalyst process for conversion of hydrocarbons
IN Riggs, Wm. R.
PA Sinclair Refining Co.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2509745		19500530	US	

AB In the fluid-catalyst conversion of hydrocarbons, the catalyst is regenerated by withdrawing it under gravity from the reaction zone, suspending it in flue gases from the regenerator and conveying it to a stripper separated from the reactor, where the flue gases remove essentially all hydrocarbons, then passing it into a regenerator countercurrently to an upwardly moving stream of air in such proportion that the resulting flue gases, to be passed to spent catalyst, are free of O. This process conserves heat, effects a more efficient recovery of residual oil in the catalyst, and a more uniform regeneration, minimizes the danger of overburning the catalyst, and prolongs its life by avoiding the use of steam.

L18 ANSWER 8 OF 12 USPATFULL on STN
AN 78:48857 USPATFULL
TI Combination process for upgrading **synthol** naphtha fractions
IN Caesar, Philip D., Princeton, NJ, United States
Garwood, William E., Haddonfield, NJ, United States
Krudewig, William F., Riverton, NJ, United States
Wise, John J., Media, PA, United States
PA Mobil Oil Corporation, New York, NY, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 4111792 19780905
AI US 1977-767876 19770211 (5)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1976-732235, filed on 14 Oct 1976, now Defensive Publication No.
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Gantz, Delbert E.; Assistant Examiner: Schmitkons, G. E.
LREP Huggett, Charles A., Farnsworth, Carl D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 10
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 850
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Fischer-Tropsch **synthol** naptha is upgraded to high octane gasoline with minimum yield loss in a multistep process comprising fractionating the **synthol** naptha to give a C.sub.5 + C.sub.6 fraction and C.sub.7.sup.+ fraction, processing the C.sub.5 + C.sub.6 fraction over a ZSM-5 catalyst under dense phase conditions, pretreating and reforming the C.sub.7.sup.+ fraction under conventional conditions, and blending the C.sub.5.sup.+ products from both the C.sub.5 + C.sub.6 and C.sub.7.sup.+ processing steps.